# If You Contemplate

The Purchase of a Boy's Suit

FOR SCHOOL-It will pay you to take advantage of the following prices in Boys' and Children's medium and heavy-weight Clothing: Boys' Long Pant Suits for \$5.65, that are worth \$8. Children's Knee Pant Suits for \$3.48, that are worth \$5. Children's Odd Knee Pants for 98c, that are worth \$1.25.

# The When

Programme for the When Band Concert to-night, from When Balcony, at 7:30 o'clock.

1. March—"Kokomo"......Farrer
2. "Tuneville Party"......Taxon
3. Selection—"Robert Bruce"..Bonnesseau
4. Overture—"Raymond"....Thomas
5. "Hear dem Bells"......Clancer
5. Duet from "Ill Trovatore".....Verdi
Messrs, Kryl and Rembusch.

# To the Trade

We have been of the belief since very early in the season, and later experience demonstrates the soundness of the position assumed, that DEALERS, in our line of merchandising, within the territory and all left full of good feeling for their solicited by us, would more than ordinarily appreciate the opportunity course, were crowded, for on the largest of frequent selection from a near-by stock, which, notwithstanding reached almost if not fully 200,000, nearly various adverse trade conditions, would be maintained complete over from Minneapolis to see the grand pathroughout all departments, abreast of the market as to assort- with such a big crowd and got off with only ment, prices, terms, and meeting all the requirements of the largest | well have been avoided under any circumtrade.

We offer all of this, with the warrant that no better prices or do much with the crowd, and at times belarger proportionate assortments may be found in any market. WE SOLICIT PERSONAL INSPECTION, and give to mail and road fires and receptions and reunions with orders the promptest attention.

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93 to 99 South Meridian Street,

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 6.

1896.

Special train leaves Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Central Union Station, Cincinnati, at 7 p. m., same

Special Features: Shoot the chutes at the Lagoon, Coney Islana, 100 wild Sloux In-dians at the Zoological Gardens, Chester Park. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A. C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. Cincinnati Fast Mail, daily
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit
Express, except Sunday
Cincinnati Fast Express, daily
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily
4:45 pm .... 8:10 am ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS.

12:30 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:35 pm; 7:50 pm; further information call at No. 2 West

MONON ROUTE

Washington street. Union Station or No. 18 S. Illinois St. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

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Pullman Vestibule Train Service Trains daily at 7.60 a. m., 3.45 p. m. and 1".40 night. Arrive Chicago 12.30 p. m., 9.20 p. m. and 7.35 a. m., Leave Chicago daily 2.45 a. m., 10.48 a. m. and 8.30

P. m. Arrive Indianapolis 8,00 a.m., 4.35 p. m. and 3.25 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready Letailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

# CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. BONDS

205 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING

Hoke Smith at Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.-Hon. Hoke Smith, ex-secretary of the interior, arrived here this morning from Lincolnton, N. C. had gone from Washington to meet his family, who have been summering there. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their at present the guests of his father, Dr. H. H. Smith, pending the renovation of the ex-Secretary's mansion. The ex-Secretary is already installed in his old law offices in the building occupied by his ex-Secretary is already installed in his old law offices in the building occupied by his newspaper, the Journal, and he will at once resume the active practice of his profession. It is understood that he has already been engaged in a case of hational interest soon to be argued before the United States

tion committee appointed by the Irish societes of this city will then make arrangements for his being well taken care of. He will, it is believed, be sent to a san-atorium on Long island before Sunday, and all callers of Deadwood; Tennessee, George W. Pathopreme Court.

Supreme Court.

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Gallagher are denied admission.

Meet Me To-Night at . . .

Chambers's illiard Parlor owling Alley, 59 North Pennsylvania St.

DR. GALLAGHER'S MIND

UNBALANCED BY HIS LONG IMPRIS-ONMENT IN ENGLAND.

Arrival at New York of the Recently Liberated Irishman-Scene on Board the Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the political prisoner, who was liberpenal servitude in Chatham and Portland prisons, England, arrived here this afternoon on board the American liner St. Paul. He was met at quarantine by a delegation of representatives of Irish societies in this country. Among those who went aboard the St. Paul to greet him was James Gallagher, who is a brother of the released man. Dr. Gallagher recognized his brother at once, but he was in a very excitable mood and acted very strangely. Dr. Anthony McBride, who accompanied Dr. Gallagher across the ocean, would not permit any of the newspaper men to speak to his charge. It was evident that, mentally, the Doctor was a total wreck. He looked to be fully twenty-five years older than when he left America a little over thirteen years ago. When the members of the delegation of Irishmen were presented to him the Doctor recognize any of them, and almost immediately ran away through the corridor, shouting loudly and incoherently. He was followed by two of the stewards, but before they grasped his arms he threw a handful of pennies through one of the port hole windows and shouted: "I have got my fare over the ferry at any rate."
As soon as the attendants got him under control the Doctor turned to them appealingly and asked: "My God, is this the an American citizen must be treated?" He broke away from the attendants again, but they finally locked him up in a room. quieted down one attendant was eft with him and Dr. McBride asked al the poor fellow's friends not to disturb him When asked as to the Doctor's condition

Dr. McBride said: "I have not examined Dr. Gallagher and cannot say whether he has suffered any bodily injury from his treatment in prison. He complained frequently that he was treated very harshly and said that three of his ribs were broken in Chatham prison. His general health is in a percarious condition and mentally he is in a very delicate state. It will be necessary for him to have absolute quiet for twelve months, and then I am not very erratic during the voyage, but, all things considered, he had caused very little trings considered, he had caused very little trouble aboard. The poor fellow has suffered a good deal, but I hope that with the care that will undoutedly be given him by his friends here, he will become physically and mentally strong in course of time."

As soon as the St. Paul reached her dock the Doctor, accompanied by his physician and two friends, drove from the pier to an up-town hotel, from whence he will probably be taken to a sanatorium to-morrow.

At a late hour to-night Dr. Gallagher was resting quietly at the Savoy Hotel. He is being looked after by his sister and niece and two trained nurses, under the direction of Dr. McBride. To-morrow he will be examined by two experts on insanity, who will consult with Dr. McBride. The reception committee appointed by the Irish so-

MAJ, T. S. CLARKSON ELECTED COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF OF G. A. R.

C. E. Burmester at Once Appointed Adjutant-General to Succeed Irvin Robbins, of This City.

INDIANA WOMAN HONORED

PRESIDENT OF THE W. R. C.

Other Officers and the New Conneil of Administration-Close of Annual Encampment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.-The thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end to-day after one of the most successful meetings since the organization was established in Illinois, a few months after the close of the war. The weather was the best that could have been desired, the rain that early in the week threatened at times just enough to make marching and sight-seeing more endurable holding off till this afternoon after adjournment. The treatment received by the visitors, both veterans and others, was all that could have been asked or desired, host, the "Sainty" city. The railroads, of day the number of out-of-town people fifty thousand of whom, however, came rade. Still the railroads did very well one or two accidents that could not very stances. The street-car service, however, in contrast with that of the railroads, was very poor, the company seeming unable to ing completely blocked for hours and this considerably inconvenienced visitors and residents in getting to their various campwhich the week has been full. The street railways also had a number of accidents, the worst being at Hamline yesterday. The crowds have greatly diminished, thousands starting for home or for other parts of the Northwest immediately after the parade. The parade, while smaller than many that have preceded it, was one of the best handled ones ever known, and the veterans are all proud of the fine mraching appearance they made in line. NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Major Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson, of Omaha, succeeds Col. Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, as commander-in-chief, having been elected to that position to-day. The Major is an ardent Republican, but politics is barred in the management of Grand Army affairs. Major Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1840. He was educated a few miles from the great battlefield of Antietam. He enlisted April 16, 1861, within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months, in Company A, First Illinois Artillery. He went to Cairo, served under General Grant there, re-enlisted for the war July 16, 1861; was promoted Dec. 1, 1861, to adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; served with that regiment and on the staff of Gen. John M. Davidson and participated in the battles with that commander on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas Cavalry of Union white men of that State; was promoted to Major and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in the early battles in Arkansas under General Steele. On Nov. 11, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and to-day has five children. He went to Nebraska, settling in Omaha with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, in March, 1866, and has lived in that State for thirty years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's admir istration. Major Clarkson was on the exec utive committee of the national council of administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, and was elected department commander of Nebraska by acciamation at the encampment in February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska. When nominations were declared in or

der in the Grand Army encampment this morning, D. R. Ballou, of Providence, R. I., was nominated by his comrade, Spooner of the same State, and Judge M. I. Haywood, of Nebraska, presented the name of Major Clarkson. The name of E. H. Hobson, of Kentucky, was offered by General Case, of Tennessee; John Linelian, of New Hampshire, was brought forward by Dan-iel Cogswell, of that State, and Rear Admiral Meade was presented by a Dakota delegate. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came quickly from all over the miral Meade, who withdrew his own name It at once became evident that Major Clarkson would win, and all the other names were withdrawn, and he was nom-inated by acciamation. Major Clarkson was called to the stage and acknowledged the

Gen. J. H. Mullen, of Minnesota, was elected secretary and vice commander-inchief, having been designated for that honor by the Department of Minnesota, the custom being to give the position to the State holding the encampment.

conferred on him in an eloquent

For junior vice commander-in-chief the name of Albert E. Sholes, of Georgia, and Charles W. Buckley, of Alabama, were presented. The ballot resulted: Buckley,

336; Sholes, 241. For surgeon-general, A. E. Johnson, the Department of the Potomac, was elected over Charles L. Boynton, of Indiana. Illinois had a candidate for chaplain-in chief in Rev. Bunner, of Chicago, but Mark Taylor, of Massachusetts, got more votes and was declared elected. fully twelve months, and then I am not quite sure that he will recover sufficiently to have the use of all his faculties. I never met the Doctor until I was introduced to him on heard the St. Paul at Southampton.

Alabama, M. D. Wickersham, of Mobile; met the Doctor until I was introduced to him on board the St. Paul at Southampton last Friday morning. He was liberated from Portland prison last Thursday week and Chief Warden White brought him to Winchester jail. Both of them remained until Friday morning, when Warden White brought him into Southampton. I was notified by Mr. Hodson, of the American embassy, and requested to accompany him to this country. Mr. Hodsor, introduced me to him on board the St. Paul. He has been very erratic during the voyage, but, all of Fairfield; Indiana, W. H. Armstrong, of Indianapolis; Indian Territory, Robert W. Hill, of Muskogee; Iowa, Leeman Caldwell, of Decorah; Kansas, W. H. Smith, of Marysville; Louisiana and Mississippi, A. C. Antoine, of New Oricans; Maine, H. R. Sargent, of Portland; Maryland, M. A. Brian, of Baltimore; Massachusetts, William S. Loomis, of Helyoke; Michigan, R. D. Dix, of Berrien, Springs, Minnesota, Albert of Berrien Springs Minnesota, Albert Sheffer, of St. Paul; Missouri, F. M. Ster-rin, of St. Louis; Montana, Charles Sprague, of Bozeman; Nebraska, A. Tray-ner, of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. E. ner, of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. E. Froctor, of Wilton; New Jersey, J. J. Kent, of Trenton; New Mexico, H. Crampton, of Santa Fe; New York, Charles A. Shaw, of Brooklyn; North Dakota, S. G. Magill, of Fargo; Ohio, E. R. Montfort, of Cincinnati; Oklahoma, W. ri. Baker, of Goss; Oregon, H. S. Allen, of Portland; Potomac, William H. Chambers, of Washington; Rhode Island, Nelson Viail, of Howard; South Dakota, William H. Gray, of Deadwood; Tennessee George W. Park

ginia and North Carolina, A. Jeffers, of Norfolk, Va.: Washington and Alaska, Thomas M. Young, of Seattle; West Virginia, G. K. Mallory, of Parkersburg; Wisconsin, O. W. Carlson, of Milwaukee.

The encampment adopted resolutions approving the W. R. c. attempt to preserve the Andersonville prison, but refused to commend the efforts to beautify it. Exvolunteers and present members of the regular army were placed on an equality in the matter of dues, but the proposition to excuse posts paying dues to departments under certain conditions was rejected.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Asking preference for capable ex-soldiers in government appointments; urging on Congress the justice and propriety of conferring on General Nelson A. Miles the full title of lieutenant general; indorsing the proposed national parks at Vicksburg and Fredericksburg; recommending the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address as part of the exercises on Memorial day; favoring the prohibition of the use of the national flag for advertising purposes; asking Congress to repair and purposes; asking Congress to repair and preserve the frigate Constitution and the sloop of war Hartford, and asking Congress to provide for a soldiers' home south

of the Ohio river.

A memorial on the death of Past Commander-in-chief Fairchild was adopted. A motion was adopted formally authorizing the council of administration to change the location of the next encampment in case satisfactory railroad rates cannot be se After the council of administration had

been elected the officers were duly sworn in, the new chaplain-in-chief invoked the divine blessing on the coming year and on the next encampment and the encampment adjourned. The first official act of the new com-mander-in-chief, Major Clarkson, was to apppoint C. E. Burmester, of Omaha, as

adjutant-general.

After the two camp fires of the evening the last of the encampment came with a little gathering in the Loyal Legion head-quarters where the Mendelssohn quartet, of this city, and the famous Modocs, of Topeka, furnished war songs in which a number of the old soldiers joined, and the enjoyment lasted till a late hour. Commander-in-chief Clarkson was present and made djutant-general. er-in-chief Clarkson was present and made an eloquent address to his companions of the Grand Army and his companions of the Loyal Legion. He was afterwards asked by the reporter as to the policy of the C Loyal Legion. He was afterwards asked by the reporter as to the policy of the G. A. R. in the coming year, and in reply said: "It has no policy. The Grand Army of the Republic is in no sense a political organization. It is simply an organization for the care of the old soldier; to look after his material interests; to aid the depen-dent, the widow and the orphan; to renew at our annual gatherings and nost meetat our annual gatherings and post meet ings the old associations; to touch elbows as we did in the times of trouble and to pledge ourselves anew at all these gatherings that we shall strive to maintain "Old Glory" where we placed her, to strive to keep America upon the pinnacle of the na-tions where, by our blood, our sacrifices and our sufferings, she stands to-day."

ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS. The associated organizations held full business meetings during the day. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following officers: Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst, of Louisville (re-elected). national president; Mr. A. H. Anderson, of Minneapolis, senior vice president; Mrs. Sarah C. Mason, of Nebraska, junior vice president; Mrs. Flora George, of Washing ton, treasurer; Mrs. Thankful, of Massachusetts, chaplain; Mrs. Laura McNair, of New Jersey, national counselor. Council of administration-Mrs. Hopkins, of Okla homa; Mrs. Lydia J. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Davey, of Minnesota. Adjournment followed the election of officers. Final action on the proposal to unite with the W. R. C. was not taken, but the sentiment was against it. It was decided to meet next year in Euffalo at the same time

as the Grand Army encampment. The Woman's Relief corps took longer to transact its business and it was late in the day before all the officers had been elected and installed, as follows: Mrs. Agnes K. Hitt, of Indianapolis, national president Mrs. Marie Hazenwinkle, of St. Paul, senior vice president. Mrs. J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota, was re-elected on the home board of the W. R. C. It having been decided to attempt to secure control of and keep intact the Andersonville prison pen, a committee was appointed to have charge of the matter and a subscription taken before adjournment netted \$1,700 for the pur-No action was taken by either of these organizations looking towards unio

preferring its present name and member-ship, the qualifications slightly varying. Daughters of Veterans also refused to unite with the Loyal Home Workers, saying that they preferred their present name and organization At a meeting of the Association of Survivors of the Mississippi Marine Brigade and Ram Fleet the following members

were elected officers for the ensuing year. Commander, Maj. George Q. White, of St. Paul; senior vice commander, George H. Barker, of Holton, Kan.; junior vice com-mander, M. E. Phelps, of St. Edwards Mander, M. E. Pheips, of St. Edwards, Neb.; historian and treasurer, Capt. W. D. Crandall. of St. Louis; chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, of Port Huron, Mich.; surgeon, George H. Ross. of Cleveland; officer of the day, Gunder Larson, of Clin-ton, Wis.; secretary, F. W. Decoster, of Litchfield Minn. ton, Wis.; secre

A Merited Honor.

The National Woman's Relief Corps con ferred a well-merited honor in electing Mrs. Agnes K. Hitt, of this city, president of the organization. Mrs. Hitt's life work is in the W. R. C. and her greatest interest in the history of the soldier. She is the daughter of Captain Aercheval, of Greencastle, Ind., and the wife of Maj. Wilbur F. Hitt and the sister of W. J. Kercheval. of this city. As daughter, wife and sister of soldiers, she has always been identified with army history. Mrs. Hitt has served as department president for this State and has occupied positions of importance in the local work of the W. R. C.

## ARRESTED BY SPANIARDS.

Samuel T. Tolon, an American Citizen, Detained at Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 4 .- Samuel T. Tolon, ar American citizen and recently a resident of the Province of Matanzas, has been arrested on board the Ward line steamship Seneca on a political charge, and is now in custody ashore. Mr. Tolon, who is said to be a merchant of prominence, was arrested just as the steamer was upon the point of sailing. It is said that the police have been trying for twenty days to effect his capture. The United States consul, General Fitzhugh Lee, has been communicated with, and it is reported that he has entered a protest against Mr. Tolon's ar-rest and has notified the authorities at

American to Be Tried. HAVANA, Sept. 4 .- Luis Someillan, sr. the American citizen who was rearrested in July last on the charge of having rendered assistance to an insurgent expedition, will be cried here next week. The King's attorney will demand a sentence of imprisonment for life. Someillan and his son were kept in prison for two months, during January and February last, on some political charge, the father was subsequently rear-rested and the son was expelled from Cuba, and is now understood to be living at Key West, Fla. At the time of the second ar-rest of the elder Someillan, Consul-general

Fitzhugh Lee promised to inquire into the matter and to assist the prisoner to the fullest extent of his power. The English sailors, Ramsley and Me-Kenzie, of the pilot boat Honor, who came with an expedition to Antonio Maceo at

ago de Cuba, have been set at liberty.

All Spanish Soldiers Vaccinated. LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4 .- Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister, is in receipt of an official letter from the surgeon-general of the Spanish army in Cuba, declining an offer of vaccine virus, as all the troops have been revaccinated. Smallpox does not prevail among the soldiers, but among the people of small towns and hamlets in the interior. The surgeon-general states that smallpox is decimating the rebel ranks. The government of Cuba is sending vaccine virus to interior towns. During the epidemic of 1886-7 the city of Santiago de Cuba lost over 5,000 by smallpex, nearly

all colored people.

Stationary Engineers. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.-There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Association of Stationary Engineers to-day. The question of the establishment of an official organ was brought up, a majority report favoring it and a minority reporting adversely on the matter. The debate of the subject was a long and at times very hot one. The majority report was finally ried by a yote of 167 to 30, and the organization will have an official organ.

EX-SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR TRUE TO THEIR COMRADE.

Resolutions Adopted at a Reunion of Veterans as to Their Duty in the

POWDERLY ANSWERS BRYAN

HE COMBATS THE SILVER HERESIES OF THE ARCH POPOCRAT.

Labor Does Not Want a Panic, and Would Gain Nothing by Enriching the White Metal Barons.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4 .- A special remion of the Fifth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery Veteran Volunteers, was held in connection with the emcampment, the representation present being from New York, New Jersey, Indana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, South Dakota and North Dakota. Since the last reunion comrades Joseph H. Baker, of New York city; Herbert R. Shumway, of Minneapolis, and Jasper E. Lewis, of South Bend, Ind., were detailed to draft resolutions expressing the manifest feeling of members present regarding the duty of war veterans at the coming national election, and the following was submitted and adopted by a unanimous vote, with much enthusiasm: "Whereas, Among the many pleasant rec-

ollections of our service in the Shenandoah valley for the preservaton and integrity of our beloved country is the participation with us of Ohlo's troops, and most conspicuous of whom is our comrade, Major William McKinley; therefore, be it "Resolved. That we, the survivors of the Fifth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers, in special reunion as sembled, do most heartily congratulate comrade McKinley on the proud position he now occupies as a candidate for President of the United States, and, believing that he occupies this position because of his un-dying love of a united country, as mani-fest in his unyelding opposition to the degradation of our courts of justice, the main-tenance of our monetary system as the est of all the nations on the earth and his patriotic love of all the people, North, South, East and West; by his earnest advocacy of protection to American labor and his devotion to, and advanced though regarding, the welfare and justice due the veterans of the Union army, by granting such pensions and making other provisions essary in our declining years of life; and now, in commendation of our beloved omrade for all his patriotic thoughts and "Resolved, That we hereby pledge to our comrade, William J. McKinley, our voice, our influence and our votes for the position of President of the United States. "Resolved. That a copy of these resolu-tions be forwarded to Major McKinley and

### POWDERLY'S HARD SENSE. The Labor Leader Refutes Some of

also be furnished the press for publication."

Bryan's Assertions. NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- The World this morning prints the following, signed by T. V. Powderly:

"These who make light of what is termed the silver craze cannoe, I imagine, have given the subject a great deal of thought. for many years the silver men have been active in spreading the gospel of free coinhave succeeded in committing some indusrial organizations to the advocacy of free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to They have so industriously circulated story of the 'crime of 1873' that the belief that silver was stealthily and sur-reptitiously demonetized has gained great headway, and the means of disproving their statements are not accessible to

"A fact lost sight of is that those who have exposed the alleged crime were them-selves criminals. They sat in Congress when the bill was passed. They took part n the debates, and by their votes aided in the passage of the act. The free-coinage measure is not a la oor measure, but by skillful juggling with ndustrial organizations many have been

broken up in consequence of other de-mands being set aside for that of free coin-'Had the men who discovered the 'crime' not been owners of silver mines, or did they not wish to unload stock in silver preparties on the unwary, no one would have heard more of the act of 1873.

"Go carefully over Mr. Bryan's speeches and you do not find a single labor measure championed. During my twenty-two years' onnection with labor organizations I never heard the name of Mr. Bryan until about two or three years ago. He is vouched for by no one; he nominated himself in a speech about crucifying labor upon a cross

of gold, but his only solution of the diffi-culty is to break the bones of labor upon rack of silver. 'He says the purchasing power of the gold dollar has doubled. Is not that a gain o labor? If it will buy twice as much wheat, corn or potatoes as before, will not the farmer buy twice as much of what he

quires with a gold dollar than with a -cent dollar? does not say that while the gold lollar will buy 200 cents' worth of produce, the silver dollar and the paper dollar, to which this government has pledged its honor, and the honor of every loyal citizen, to maintain on a parity with gold, will buy just as much as the gold dollar. Bryan speaks only for the silver

men. He knows their wants, but has never amiliarized himself with the wants of the ndustrialists of the Nation. He suggests no method of diffusing the products of the and among the needy or of securing to the needy the means of procuring what the 'He has not realized that through the inroduction of electricity for horse-power, nillions of horses have been dispos and the loss to the farmers, in the lack of

demand for oats and hay, has gone into hundreds of millions. How will free silver reate a demand for oats and hay "He speaks of gold plutocrats lording it over the people, but does not explain how a gold plutocrat is any worse than a silver He would exchange one set of plutocrats for another, and in doing so establish the rule of the minority, who have already been favored more than any other. 'He would change the Constitution, of the United States in some particulars, but if he ever succeeds in opening the door for a change, the place to begin is in the State of Nevada, the home of this agitation for the elevation of the single silver standard. "Nevada has a population of less than 46,000. My home, the city of Scranton, has a population of 115,000. Take 92,000, or double the population of Nevada, from the population of Scranton, and we have 22 people, or enough to make a good-sized ity. Nevada has two Senators to shout for silver, while the city of Scranton has no representative in the Senate to boom our coal, iron or steel and demand of the government to double the value of either. government to double the value of either.

"Mr. Bryan, if he has not been misquoted, admits that if he is elected this country will be plunged into a frightful panic. I believe he speaks the truth, for there appears to be no way to avoid it if free and unlimited coinage of silver prevails. I was one of the victims of the valls. I was one of the victims of the panic of 1873, and I know hundreds of others who have never recovered from its effects. If the American people are wise, they will improve on the present monetary standard without plunging the country ino another panic.
"He must be a poor statesman, indeed.

who can reach the road to prosperity only through a panic; and unless the Americans have lost their senses they will not intrust power to so inexperienced a man advocating such unreasonable demands." Another Letter from Herr Most. DENVER, Sept. 4.-Mr. C. W. Varnum, a

was on the silver question, and has received the following reply: "I have expressed the opinion that, at present, gold only can be used as a pro, r standard of value, because its cost of production is staple and alike all over the world, whereas silver is getting cheaper

# be used as money, notwithstanding the facts stated above, it should be done according to its market price, not 16 to 1, but

would render silver money very inconveni-ent. Silver men had better invent some new articles of luxury, make them fash-ionable and flood all markets. That would be the proper way to get rid of all super-fluity of silver and make it useful. I am otherwise no politician, but an Anarchist, and, consequently, do not care for any party in the arena of voting fights, which

I regard as a monkey theater good for the amusement of big children. I believe in revolution, and not in humbug. Coming Election. McKinley to Rave Many Visitors. CANTON, O., Sept. 4 .- The delegation of visitors coming to Canton to call upon

Governor McKinley from Pittsburg and Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on Saturday | THE RECORD OF INCAPACITY promises to exceed in point of numbers anything yet witnessed. The Beaver county contingent will arrive at the Fort Wayne station at 10:40 o'clock. Seventeen hundred tickets have already been sold to those who intend coming. Senator M. 3. Quay will in all probability head the delegation. The Pittsburg people will not arrive until the afternoon. Advices received at the Fort Wayne ticket office from Pittsburg are to the effect that seven trains of burg are to the effect that seven trains of tweives coaches each are already assured. Over 5,000 tickets have been sold from there. The first train will arrive at 2:30 o'clock. The visitors will all return home

Assignment of Speakers. CHICAGO, Sept. 4.-The following assignments have been announced at Republican

national headquarters: Congressman Ben Butterworth, of Ohio—At Flanderias, S. D., Sept. 7.
Senator Cullom, of Illinois—In Kentucky, Sept. 21, 22 and 23, and in Michigan Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 3. The places where he is to speak have not been determined on.
H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee—At Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 7; Danville, Sept. 8; Decatur, Sept. 9, and Edwardsville Sept. 10.
Ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, was a caller at national headquarters to-day. He will take the stump shortly, his time being spent in Michigan.

Hanna on the Vermont Election. CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.-In an interview, M. A. Hanna said, regarding the Vermont election: "The result of the State election in Vermont makes it appear that the people exercised sound, sober sense in dealing with the questions at issue, and showed their temper toward the Chicago platform. It indicates that the people as a whole will repudiate that platform."

Mr. Hanna left here this evening for Chi-

### NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY Reorganization Effected by Election of New Directors.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.-The management of the New York Biscuit Company was reorganized to-day. The directors of the company met in the afternoon and accepted speech was as follows: the resignation of George T. Smith, J. H. ore and George P. Johnston as direcated were filled by the election of George H. Webster and James D. Mason, as directors. The third vacancy, that caused by the resignation of J. H. Moore, will be filled later by the election of a director to represent the interest of George M. Pullman. The board also accepted the resignation of J. H. Moore as second vice president and of George P. Johnston as treasurer. G. H. Webster was elected treasurer in

Mr. Johnson's place.

Mr. Webster, the new director and treasurer, was formerly of Armour & Co., and he goes into the management to represent the interests of P. D. Armour. Mr. Pullman will ultimately have a representative on the board when the place of J. H. Moore is filled. Mr. Mason is a biscuit man of Baltimore, connected with the Mason bakeries of that city, which the New York Biscuit Company recently absorbed.

The reorganization of the management of

the Diamond Match Company is awaiting the decision of Mr. Pullman, whom the new interests still hope to induce to become a director. When the proposition was broached several days ago the parace-car man refused to consider it, but recently, it is said, he is not quite so determined in his opposition, and hopes are entertained that he will finally yield. In any event, he will have a representative on the board. stood to be second only to that of Mr

The reorganization of the management of the two companies is now generally understood to have been the result of the com-promise. The Moores will disappear entirely from the roster of the Match company, although William H. may be counsel for the company. In consideration of retiring without a fight from the Match com-pany, William H. is retained as president and director of the Biscuit company. Mr. Smith, who retires from the Biscuit directory, is said to have only a few shares of stock in that corporation, and to have been anxious to be relieved. The directors of the Biscuit company took no action regarding the dividend, although its declaration is due, if a dividend is to be paid in October.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Figures Showing the Magnitude Their Work in Britain. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.-Starting with a statement of the purposes of a committee just arrived in Australia from England, connected with the supply of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England with Australian food products, United States Commercial Agent Keightly, at New Castle, New South Wales, has contributed to the files of the State Department a most interesting and instructive description of the have any conception of the magnitude of the operation of these associations or of their beneficial results, but some idea of their extent may be gathered from Mr. Keightley's statements that, in the British isles, they employ seventy thousand people and produce of their own wares \$30,000,000 annually; that they devote a quarter of a million dollars annually to educational purposes, such as the maintenance of reading rooms and free library classes and have a trade amounting to \$291,990,000 each year. One society claims to feed and clothe oneseventh of the British people, and altogether there are between 1.380 and 1,400 of them,

Seed Contracts Awarded. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The Secretary of Agriculture has awarded the seed contracts for the year. The country was divided into six sections to facilitate distribution and secure seeds adapted to the several localities. The awards follow: South Atlantic States, T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.: Southwestern States, Ullathorne Seed Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Middle Western States, John Selzer Seed Middle Western States, John Selzer Seed Company, LaCrosse, Wis.; Eastern States W. Attile Burpee, Philadelphia; North-restern States, L. L. May & Co., St. Paul. The bids from the Pacific coast were late

and will be considered hereafter. Kate Field's Will.

late Kate Field, who died in the Sandwich has there been a tribunal of such power islands recently, has been found in a box and dignity, or one that has so well per-formed the great duties assigned to it. It left by Miss Field with the manager of the has remained for Governor Altgeld and Shoreham Hotel prior to her departure that portion of the Democratic party which from the city. It names J. Sanford Beatty, was represented at Chicago to discover that the framers of the Constitution committed Hon. Calvin S. Brice's secretary, and H. H. Kohlsaat as executors. Beatty is under-stood to be the chief beneficiary. The will tween State and Nation and between State and Nation and State Kohlsaat as executors. Beatty is understood to be the chief beneficiary. The will requests that her body be brought home and cremated. The estate is said to be small, consisting mainly of books and personnel. sonal articles accumulated by Miss Field during her lifetime. The instrument will be probated to-morrow.

The Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.-The treasury to-day lost \$114,600 in gold coin and \$10,500 in bars, which leaves the true amount of

the reserve \$102,251,114. The Patriarch of Telegraphy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- Mr. James D. Reid, United States consul at Dunferline Scotland, was a passenger on board the American liner St. Paul, which entered port this afternoon. His arrival will be halled with joy by the entire telegraphic prominent Republican of this city, recently wrote HerraMost, asking what his position fraternity, more so of the old timers, of whose society he is a member. He crossed the ocean to attend the annual meeting to be held in Pittsburg Sept. 9. Mr. Reid is the patriarch of telegraphy, having been a coworker with Professor Morse, the fa- they are unfaithful and cowardly, the ther of telegraphy.

## every year. If, therefore, the latter might

W. P. FISHBACK'S WORD PICTURE OF THE POPOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

Graphic Recital of the Appalling Failures for Which Democrats

Have Been Responsible.

WHAT THE PRESENT THEORY OF SILVERITES AMOUNTS TO.

Most Interesting Speech by the Indianapolis Law School Dean at Terre Haute Last Night.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 4.-Hon. W. P. Fishback, of Indianapolis, delivered an address to-night to a meeting held under the auspices of the Sound-money Club of Railroad Men. The place of meeting was under the sheds at the union depot, and there was a large attendance. During the first hour he was frequently interrupted by moving trains, but on his repeated promise to deliver the speech if it took all night, the people called back to him that they would stay with him. There are now six hundred members of the club, which was organized less than a month ago. Some of the officers of the club are wellknown railroad men, who have heretofore been Democrats, and on the roll of membership there are many more who declare that they have determined not to vote for Bryan, but who do not admit that they have permanently left the Democratic party. Mr. Fishback was introduced by President Perryman, who said that Mr. Fishback had not been informed that he was to address a nonpartisan club. The speaker said he had come as a Republican to make a Republican speech and he would make it, but he would try not to say anything offensive, except in the line of argument which involved a comparison of the

records of the two parties. Mr. Fishback's Human society and human government rest upon the fact that man is endowed profits by the lessons of experience. In a limited way the lower animals have memory and learn by experience, but here comes the distinction that gives man his primacy and makes progress possible. Succeeding generations of animals have no way of transmitting their experience to their successors-so that age after age they come and go, and the pe and tiger and elephant of to-day are just as intelligent and no more so than were heir pregenitors centuries ago. have no traditions, no recorded history, no great treasure house of accumulated knowledge to which they can resort for ight and guidance in great emergencies. The honey bees that stored their sweet treasures in the careass of Samson's lion, orioles cradles the first their procreant upon their combs and nests as as it is possible for them to do to-day. They are like some voters who never learn anything. But the difference between prehist ic man who dwelt in caves, and the man of to-day who builds cities and war ships and who makes the winds and steam, and the sun and electricity his obedient servants, is immense.

zens, on the theory that you have intelli-gence and common sense; and that you are

which comes from observation, reading and

The progress of mankind has not al-ways been rapid or constant. There have

experience.

been times when the forward movement has been checked, but, upon the whole, century after century there has been a marked advance. It took our ancestors many centuries to learn the use of fire and the metals, the mariner's compass, gunpowder, the steam engine, the art of writing and book-making, and the art preservative of all arts, the art of printing. These and many others came in due time, and form the great treasure house of the human race. Having tested these things and found them to be valuable, man holds on to them and will not let them go. It is impossible to conceive of a time when man will give up these agencies of civilization. And yet all these would be of little use unless men come to some agreement as to the terms upon which they are to live together on amicable terms. Such agreements are the governments under which men live, and the type of government which seems to be best adapted to promote he security, happiness and prosperity men is one which rests on the consent of the governed. Society and progress are impossible without some sort of government. The worst conceivable despotism is better han anarchy. In the ancient kingdom of Persia when a ruler died it was customary to let the people live without law, and rulers for six days. That was enough, When the wise men who framed our Con-stitution-Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, Wilson and their associates-came together, they found the colonial States held together so locsely that any one of them could break the confederacy working of the co-operative societies in binding laws; there was no executive au-Great Britain. Few persons in this country | thority to enforce them; there was no supreme, independent judicial tribunal to pass upon the validity of congressional enactments. By the Constitution they framed, which was adopted by the people, these three great departments of governmentthe legislative, the executive and the judi-cial—were set up and their functions and powers were defined. It was an entirely new thing; in the language of Washington, it was an experiment. It was criticise and ridiculed by many. Foreign rulers and statesmon predicted its speedy downfall, and there were many of our own people who had no faith in its permanence. But has survived-and at what cost! The tree of liberty in America has certainly been watered with human blood, but it has flourished for more than a century, success has extorted the praise of the learned of all nations. Our foreign critics now praise us. Gladstone says our Constitution is the grandest political document ever conceived by the brain of man. Mr. Bagehot says our federal system has demonstrated that a nation may last while the world lasts. Sir Henry Maine, at first hostile, changed his opinion before he died, and acknowledged the perfect success of he experiment. What is especially value able in our form of government in their eyes is the establishment and maintenance of a Supreme Court which is the final arbiter of private rights, and whose decrees concerning the powers and duties of Con-gress, and the executive, and the States are absolute and final. Never before, in the history of the world, was such a court WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.- The will of the established. Never in the history of man

> ENFORCEMENT OF LAW. It was one of the most glaring defeats of the confederation, and probably the most glaring of all, that no power was given to the general government, either by its executive officers or its military authorities, to go into a State to enforce a decree, to execute a public law, or to preserve the public peace, or protect public or private property. The citizens of a State could defy the public authority with impunity. authorities neglected that duty it was unperformed. It is provided by the Constitution that when State officers are incompe-

strong arm of the general government may